Chippewa County, Michigan

Annual Financial Report

For the year ended June 30, 2018



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## **FINANCIAL SECTION**



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

August 31, 2018

The Board of Directors Ojibwe Charter School Chippewa County, Michigan

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ojibwe Charter School (the "Academy") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund information of Ojibwe Charter School as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Ojibwe Charter School's basic financial statements. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The individual fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the individual fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 31, 2018 on our consideration of Ojibwe Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Ojibwe Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Certified Public Accountants Grand Rapids, Michigan

Hungerford Nichols

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## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Ojibwe Charter School (the "Academy"), we offer readers of the Academy's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Academy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Academy's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of four parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), the Basic Financial Statements, and Supplementary Information. The Basic Financial Statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Academy:

- The first two statements, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, are *Academy-wide financial statements* that provide both short-term and long-term information about the Academy's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the Academy, reporting the Academy's operations in more detail than the Academy-wide statements.
  - Governmental fund statements tell how basic services such as regular and special education were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
  - *Fiduciary fund statements* provide information about the financial relationships in which the Academy acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others.

The Basic Financial Statements also include Notes to Financial Statements that explain the information in the Basic Financial Statements and provide more detailed data; Supplementary Information follows and includes combining and individual fund statements and schedules.

#### **Academy-wide Statements**

The Academy-wide financial statements report information about the Academy as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the Academy's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two Academy-wide statements report the Academy's net position, and how it has changed. Net position - the difference between the Academy's assets and liabilities - is one way to measure the Academy's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Academy's net position is an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the Academy's overall health, one should consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Academy's economic factors that might influence state aid revenue, and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

In the academy-wide financial statements, the Academy's activities are presented as follows:

• Governmental activities: The Academy's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education, instructional support, transportation, administration, community services, food service and athletics. State aid and property taxes finance most of these activities.

#### **Condensed Academy-wide Financial Information**

The Statement of Net Position provides financial information on the Academy as a whole.

	2018	2017
Assets Current assets	\$ 911,058	\$ 753,347
Net capital assets	124,014	134,601
Total Assets	1,035,072	887,948
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	247,600	129,101
Long-term liabilities	45,166	58,175
Total Assets	292,766	187,276
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	65,839	63,813
Restricted for food service	8,695	16,107
Unrestricted	667,772	620,752
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$ 742,306	\$ 700,672

The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position from operating results:

	2018	2017
Program Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 911	\$ 6,071
Operating grants	789,041	685,471
General Revenues		
State school aid, unrestricted	793,307	807,741
Other	19,224	13,227
Total Revenues	1,602,483	1,512,510
Expenses		
Instruction	753,102	728,532
Supporting services	688,014	627,147
Food service	88,855	82,131
Community services	1,053	937
Interest on long-term debt	2,016	1,941
Depreciation - unallocated	27,809	28,493
Total Expenses	1,560,849	1,469,181
Increase in net assets	41,634	43,329
Net Position, Beginning of Year	700,672	657,343
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 742,306	\$ 700,672

#### Financial Analysis of the Academy as a Whole

Total revenues exceeded expenses by \$41,634 on the Statement of Activities, increasing total net position from \$700,672 at June 30, 2017 to \$742,306 at June 30, 2018. Unrestricted net assets increased by \$47,020 at June 30, 2017 to \$667,772 at June 30, 2018.

The Academy's total revenues were \$1.6 million. Unrestricted State aid and federal operating grants accounted for most of the Academy's revenues, contributing 99 percent of the total. The remainder came from fees charged for services, interest earnings and other local sources.

The total cost of all programs was \$1.56 million. The Academy's expenses are predominantly related to instructing and caring for students, accounting for 57% of the total. Administrative and business services accounted for 12 percent of total costs and The Academy's operation and maintenance services accounted for 10 percent of total costs.

The current position of the Academy's finances can be credited to careful monitoring of economic changes and appropriate cost-cutting measures to maintain programs during these challenging economic times. Despite the ongoing uncertainty of funding revenue from the State of Michigan, the Academy has endeavored to maintain a positive fund balance.

- The Academy has conducted a thorough budget analysis and has broken the budget down into specific components and their related expenses. This has allowed the Academy to prioritize expenses, and also to identify where cuts could occur if necessary.
- Regular updates were provided to the Board of Education during the school year. This information is also presented to the community via the Academy's website, staff meetings and presentations.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Academy's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - not the Academy as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the Academy uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. As a general rule, fund balances from one fund are prohibited from being expended on expenditures of another fund.

The Academy utilizes two kinds of funds:

- Governmental funds: Most of the Academy's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Academy's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the Academy-wide statements, additional information following the governmental funds' statements explain the relationship (or differences) between them.
- Fiduciary funds: The Academy is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the Student Activities Fund. The Academy is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The Academy excludes these activities from the Academy-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

#### Financial Analysis of the Academy's Funds

The Academy uses funds to record and analyze financial information. Ojibwe Charter School' funds are described as follows:

#### **Major Fund**

• The General Fund is the Academy's primary operating fund. The General Fund had total revenues of \$1,602,192, total expenditures of \$1,474,021, and total other financing uses of \$15,000. The General Fund ended the fiscal year with a fund balance of \$667,772 at June 30, 2018, up from \$554,601 at June 30, 2017.

#### **Nonmajor Funds**

• The Food Service Fund, which administers the hot lunch program of the Academy, had total revenue of \$65,659, total other financing sources of \$15,000, and total expenditures of \$88,855, decreasing its fund balance to \$8,695 at June 30, 2018, down from \$16,891 at June 30, 2017.

#### **Fiduciary Fund**

- The Scholarship Fund is operated as a Private Purpose Trust Fund of the Academy. The net assets of this fund are being held for the benefit of Academy students. Balance on hand at June 30, 2018 totaled \$6,794.
- The Student Activities Fund is operated as an Agency Fund of the Academy. The assets of this fund are being held for the benefit of Academy students. Balances on hand at June 30, 2018 totaled \$13,491.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

During the course of the year, the Academy continuously reviews and amends the annual operating budget.

- Final amendments are made in May for increases in appropriations to prevent budget overruns and reductions in expenses put into place by the administration.
- The final budget for the General Fund anticipated the unassigned fund balance to be 34 percent of General Fund expenditures and transfers the actual results equaled 44 percent.

#### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

#### **Capital Assets**

By the end of 2018, the Academy had a \$541,475 investment in a broad range of capital assets, including school buildings, athletic facilities, vehicles, computer equipment and software, and administrative offices. (More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note E in the Notes to Basic Financial Statements.)

At June 30, 2018, the Academy's investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation), was \$124,014. Capital asset additions totaled \$17,222 for the fiscal year with accumulated depreciation increasing by \$27,809, leaving a net decrease in the book value of capital assets of \$10,587.

The Academy's net investment in capital assets, including land, land improvements, buildings and additions, vehicles and furniture and equipment, is detailed as follows:

Buildings and improvements	\$ 3,484
Furniture and equipment	52,595
Vehicles	67,935
Net Capital Assets	\$ 124,014

#### **Long-term Debt**

At year-end, the District had \$58,175 in Installment Purchase Agreements – a net decrease of \$12,613 from June 30, 2017.

We present more detailed information about our long-term liabilities in Note G in the Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

#### **General Information**

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Academy was aware of the following circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future:

The Preliminary Budget for the 2018/2019 Fiscal Year was adopted by the Board of Education in May 2018 using management's best estimates based on perceived interest from the community. Some key factors and estimates used in the 2018/2019 budget preparation process include:

- The State of Michigan aid foundation had been estimated to be \$7,831 per pupil.
- Enrollment projections of 105 students.
- Current teaching staff provides one teacher for every 8 students.
- Benefit costs would be based on group coverage rates through Michigan Education Personnel Services.

Since the School's revenue is heavily dependent on State funding and the health of the State's School Aid Fund, the actual revenue received depends on the State's ability to collect revenues to fund its appropriation to School Academies and Public School Academies. The State periodically holds revenue-estimating conferences to estimate what the State's available resources will be throughout the remainder of its fiscal year. Based on the results of the most recent conference, the State has estimated that funds will be sufficient to fund current appropriations.

#### Contacting the Academy's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Academy's citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to demonstrate the Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Business Office, Ojibwe Charter School, 11507 West Indistrial Drive, Brimley, Michigan.

## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### OJIBWE CHARTER SCHOOL Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets Cash equivalents (Note B)	\$ 707,211
Accounts receivable	123
Due from other governmental units	188,646
Inventory	1,169
Prepaid expenditures	13,909
Capital assets being depreciated, net (Note E)	124,014
Total Assets	1,035,072
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	6,249
Due to other governmental units	24,936
Accrued liabilities	86,320
Unearned revenues	117,086
Long-term liabilities (Note G)	12,000
Due within one year	13,009
Due in more than one year	45,166
Total Liabilities	292,766
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	65,839
Restricted for food service	8,695
Unrestricted	667,772
Total Net Position	\$ 742,306

#### OJIBWE CHARTER SCHOOL Statement of Activities For the year ended June 30, 2018

Functions/Programs		Expenses		Program Revenues Charges Operating for Services Grants		Re C	t (Expense) evenue and Changes In et Position	
Governmental Activities Instruction Supporting services Food Service Community Services Interest on long-term debt Depreciation - unallocated  Total Governmental Activities	\$	753,102 688,014 88,855 1,053 2,016 27,809	\$	911 911 - - - 911	\$	724,293 64,748 - - - 789,041	\$	(28,809) (688,014) (23,196) (1,053) (2,016) (27,809) (770,897)
General Revenues State school aid, unrestricted Interest and investment earnings Other						793,307 6,092 13,132		
		Total Ge		Revenues Position			_	812,531 41,634
		t Position - B t Position - E			r		\$	700,672 742,306

#### Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2018

Assets	General		Nonmajor		Total	
Cash equivalents (Note B) Accounts receivable Due from other governmental units Inventory Prepaid expenditures	\$	699,933 123 188,398 - 13,909	\$	7,278 - 248 1,169	\$	707,211 123 188,646 1,169 13,909
Total Assets	\$	902,363	\$	8,695	\$	911,058
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities Accounts payable Due to other governmental units Accrued expenditures Salaries payable Unearned revenue	\$	6,249 24,936 16,287 70,033 117,086	\$	- - - -	\$	6,249 24,936 16,287 70,033 117,086
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		234,591		_		234,591
Fund Balances (Note A) Nonspendable Restricted Unassigned		13,909		1,169 7,526		15,078 7,526 653,863
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>		667,772		8,695		676,467
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>	\$	902,363	\$	8,695	\$	911,058

#### Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2018

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 676,467
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of assets is \$541,475 and accumulated depreciation is \$417,461.  Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and	124,014
payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:  Installment purchase agreement	(58,175)
Total net position - governmental activities	\$ 742,306

# OJIBWE CHARTER SCHOOL Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Fund For the year ended June 30, 2018

	General	Nonmajor	Total
Revenues Local sources	\$ 19,224	\$ 911	\$ 20,135
State sources Federal sources	863,632 681,173	3,172	866,804
Interdistrict sources	38,163	61,576	742,749 38,163
interdistrict sources	50,105		30,103
<b>Total Revenues</b>	1,602,192	65,659	1,667,851
Expenditures			
Current:	752 102		752 102
Instruction	753,102 705,237	-	753,102 705,237
Supporting services Food service	103,231	88,855	88,855
Community services	1,053	-	1,053
Debt service:	1,003		1,000
Principal repayment	12,613	-	12,613
Interest and fiscal charges	2,016		2,016
Total Expenditures	1,474,021	88,855	1,562,876
Excess (Deficiency) of			
Revenues Over Expenditures	128,171	(23,196)	104,975
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers out	(15,000)	-	(15,000)
Transfers in		15,000	15,000
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	(15,000)	15,000	
Net Change in Fund Balances	113,171	(8,196)	104,975
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	554,601	16,891	571,492
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 667,772	\$ 8,695	\$ 676,467

## Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the year ended June 30, 2018

Net change in fund balances - total governmental fund	\$ 104,975
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Revenues in the statement of activites that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(65,367)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of these assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period:	
Capital outlays \$ 17,222 Depreciation expense (27,809)	(10,587)
Repayment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities:	
Repayment of installment purchase agreements	 12,613
Total changes in net position - governmental activities	\$ 41,634

#### General Fund

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the year ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues	Φ 6000	Φ 12.000	Φ 10.004	Φ 7.224
Local sources	\$ 6,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 19,224	\$ 7,224
State sources	878,968 552,222	877,778	863,632	(14,146)
Federal sources Interdistrict sources	552,223	699,460	681,173	(18,287) 9,449
interdistrict sources	16,307	28,714	38,163	9,449
<b>Total Revenues</b>	1,453,498	1,617,952	1,602,192	(15,760)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:	562.074	577 602	554 200	22 205
Basic programs Added needs	563,074 215,470	577,603 232,973	554,208 198,894	23,395 34,079
Supporting services:	213,470	232,973	190,094	34,079
Pupil services	86,553	89,286	87,896	1,390
Instructional staff services	83,967	91,632	66,335	25,297
General administrative services	44,400	53,275	46,061	7,214
School administrative services	134,333	137,846	136,182	1,664
Business services	44,750	43,200	43,119	81
Operation and maintenance services	124,513	168,600	154,629	13,971
Pupil transportation services	63,382	90,451	79,755	10,696
Central services	73,005	74,760	70,919	3,841
Other support services	20,649	25,815	20,341	5,474
Community services:	20,019	25,015	20,511	3,171
Community activities	1,500	1,600	1,053	547
Debt Service:	-,	-,	-,	
Principal repayment	12,620	12,620	12,613	7
Interest and fiscal charges	2,100	2,100	2,016	84
Total Expenditures	1,470,316	1,601,761	1,474,021	127,740
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(16,818)	16,191	128,171	(111,980)
	(,)			(,,)
Other Financing Uses				
Other Transactions	-	(2,520)	-	2,520
Transfers out	(11,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	
<b>Total Other Financing Uses</b>	(11,000)	(17,520)	(15,000)	2,520
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	(27,818)	(1,329)	113,171	(114,500)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	554,601	554,601	554,601	
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 526,783	\$ 553,272	\$ 667,772	\$ (114,500)

## Fiduciary Fund Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities June 30, 2018

Assets	Private Purpose Trust Funds		Agency Fund		
Cash equivalents, deposits and investments (Note B)	\$	6,794	\$	13,491	
Liabilities					
Due to student groups	\$		\$	13,491	
Net Position					
Held in trust for: Individuals and organizations	\$	6,794			

## Fiduciary Fund Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position June 30, 2018

	Private Purpose Trust Funds
Additions Interest earnings	\$ 34
<b>Deductions</b> Endowment activities - scholarships	1,500
Change In Net Position	(1,466)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	8,260
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 6,794

## NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Ojibwe Charter School (the "Academy") was organized under the School Code of the State of Michigan, and services a population of approximately 106 students. Charter School – The Public School Academy was organized pursuant to MCL 380.1 ct seg. This Law allows for Ojibwe Charter School to be eligible for State Aid and must comply with Michigan School Code provisions. The School operates under a grant agreement expiring in 2025 with the Board of Regents – Bay Mills Community College. The school was created to provide a learning experience, which includes Ojibwe culture, values, and traditions. The School Board may terminate the operating contract by notification. The College Board of Regents may terminate the operating contract for various failures to comply with laws and regulations, insolvency, bankruptcy, insufficient enrollment, fraud, or if the school operates with a fund balance deficit of two or more fiscal years among other provisions.

The financial statements of Ojibwe Charter School the Academy have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to school Academies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The Academy's significant accounting policies are described below.

#### 1. Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of a primary government and its component units. The Academy is a primary government because it is a special-purpose government that has a separately appointed governing body, is legally separate and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. Furthermore, there are no component units combined with the Academy for financial statement presentation purposes, and the Academy is not included in any other governmental reporting entity. Consequently, the Academy's financial statements include the funds of those organizational entities for which its elected governing board is financially accountable.

#### 2. Academy-wide and Fund Financial Statements

<u>Academy-wide Financial Statements</u> - The academy-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) present financial information about the Academy as a whole. The reported information includes all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Academy. The Academy does not allocate indirect costs and, for the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed. These statements are to distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the Academy. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, and are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The Academy does not have any *business-type activities*.

The Statement of Net Position is reported on the full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets as well as all long-term debt and obligations. The Academy's net position is reported in three parts: net investment in capital assets, restricted net assets, and unrestricted net assets.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Unrestricted state aid, interest earnings and other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the academy-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The General Fund is the Academy's only major fund.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> — Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Fund level statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. The Balance Sheet reports current assets, current liabilities and fund balances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources and uses of current financial resources. This differs from the economic resources measurement focus used to report at the academy-wide level. Reconciliations between the two sets of statements are provided in separate schedules.

Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Academy considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are generally recorded when the liability is incurred, if they are paid within 60 days after the end of the current fiscal period. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on long-term debt is recognized when due.

Revenues susceptible to accrual are state aid, federal and interdistrict revenues and investment income. Other revenues are recognized when received. Unearned revenue arises when potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenue also arises when resources are received by the Academy before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of the qualifying expenditures.

#### 3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Academy-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as is the fiduciary fund financial statement. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor or provider have been met.

The State of Michigan utilizes a foundation allowance approach, which provides for a specific annual amount of revenue per student based on a State-wide formula. The foundation allowance is funded from a combination of State and local sources. Revenues from State sources are primarily governed by the School Aid Act and the School Code of Michigan. The State portion of the foundation is provided from the State's School Aid Fund and is recognized as revenues in accordance with State law and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are those funds through which most school academy functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of a school academy's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds.

#### Major Fund:

The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of the Academy. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Included are all transactions related to the current operating budget.

#### Nonmajor Funds:

*Special Revenue Funds*—Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by an academy in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds.

*Trust Funds*—Trust Fund net position and results of operations are not included in the academy-wide financial statements. Trust funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Agency Funds—Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Academy presently maintains a Student Activities Fund to record the transactions of student groups for school and school related purposes. The funds are segregated and held in trust for the students.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Academy's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted as they are needed.

#### 4. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

State of Michigan Public Act 621 (the Uniform Budgetary and Accounting Act) requires that the General Fund of an academy be under budgetary control and that both budgeted and actual financial results do not incur a deficit. An academy's General Appropriations Resolution (the "budget") must be adopted before the beginning of each fiscal year. No violations (dollar deviations) from an academy's budget may occur without a corresponding amendment to the budget. An academy has the ability to amend the budget provided that the amendment is prior to the occurrence of the deviation and prior to the fiscal year-end. An academy may also permit the chief administrative or fiscal officer to execute transfers between line items, within defined dollar or percentage limits, without prior approval of the Board of Directors. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the function level. All appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Ojibwe Charter School utilizes the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- In the spring, administrative personnel propose operating budgets for the ensuing fiscal year.
- In June, a preliminary operating budget is submitted to the Board of Directors. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- After the budget is finalized, the Board of Directors adopts an appropriations resolution setting forth the amount of the proposed expenditures and the sources of revenue to finance them.
- The original General Fund budget was amended during the year in compliance with State of Michigan Public Act 621 (the Uniform Budgetary and Accounting Act).
- The budget for the General Fund was adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### 5. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budget integration in the governmental funds. There were no substantial encumbrances outstanding at year end.

#### 6. Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value. Investment income is composed of interest and net changes in the fair value of applicable investments.

#### 7. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, buildings and building improvements, vehicles and furniture and equipment, are reported in the academy-wide financial statements. Assets having a useful life in excess of one year and whose costs exceed \$1,000 are capitalized. Capital assets are stated at historical cost or estimated historical cost where actual cost information is not available. Donated capital assets are stated at fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend an asset's useful life are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related assets.

Furniture and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Land improvements	5-20 years
Buildings and additions	20-50 years
Buses and other vehicles	5-10 years
Furniture and equipment	5-20 years

Notes to Basic Financial Statements June 30, 2018

#### 8. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition or construction of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations from other governments.

#### 9. Fund Balance

The Academy had adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions". The stated objective of GASB Statement No. 54 is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds, detailed as follows:

- Nonspendable resources that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (inventories and prepaid amounts) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (the principal of a permanent fund).
- Restricted resources that cannot be spent because of (a) constraints externally imposed by creditors (debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.
- Committed resources that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority (Board of Directors). Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified uses by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.
- Assigned resources that are constrained by the government's *intent* to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by (a) the governing body itself or (b) a body or official to which the governing body has designated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.
- Unassigned unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification
  represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed,
  or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that
  reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

As of June 30, 2018, Ojibwe Charter School had not established a policy for its use of unrestricted fund balance amounts; it considers that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

#### 9. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### Note B – Cash Equivalents and Investments

The State of Michigan allows a political subdivision to authorize its Treasurer or other chief fiscal officer to invest surplus funds belonging to and under the control of the entity as follows:

- Bonds, securities, and other obligations of the United States, or an agency or instrumentality of the United States.
- Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or depository receipts of a financial institution, but
  only if the financial institution is a state or nationally charted bank or a state or federally chartered savings and
  loan association, savings bank, or credit union whose deposits are insured by an agency of the United States
  government and that maintains a principal office or branch office located in this State under the laws of this
  State or the United States
- Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the 2 highest classifications established by not less than 2 standard rating services and that matures not more than 270 days after the date of the purchase.
- United States or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements.
- Banker's acceptances of United States Banks.
- Mutual funds composed entirely of investment vehicles which are legal for direct investment by a school academy in Michigan.
- Surplus funds investment pools.

#### **Cash Equivalents**

Balances at June 30, 2018 related to cash equivalents are detailed in the Basic Financial Statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position: Governmental activities	\$ 707,211
Fiduciary Fund: Agency Fund Private Purpose Trust Funds	 13,491 6,794
	\$ 727,496

Depositories actively used by the Academy during the year are detailed as follows:

- 1. mBank
- 2. Soo Coop Credit Union

Cash equivalents consist of bank public funds checking and savings accounts.

June 30, 2018 balances are detailed as follows:

Cash equivalents \$ 727,496

#### Custodial Credit Risk Related to Cash Equivalents

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned to the Academy. Protection of Academy cash equivalents is provided by the National Credit Union Administration and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. At year end, the carrying amount of the Academy's cash equivalents was \$727,496, and the bank balance was \$727,496. Of the bank balance \$500,000 was covered by federal depository insurance, and \$227,496 was uninsured.

#### **Investments**

As of June 30, 2018, the Academy had no surplus funds that were classified as investments. The Academy's policies to minimize investment risk are as follows:

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The Academy's investment policy does not specifically address credit risk, but minimizes its credit risk by limiting investments to the types allowed by the State.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Academy minimizes interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates, by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market, and, investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the Academy's cash requirements.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The Academy minimizes concentration of credit risk which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Academy's investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. The Academy's investment policy places no restrictions on the amount or percentage that may be invested in any one type of security.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

The Academy in not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

#### Note C – State School Aid

State revenues pass through to Michigan schools in the form of a per pupil "Foundation Allowance" paid on a "blended count" of Academy pupil membership in February 2017 and October 2017. The 2017-18 "Foundation Allowance" for Ojibwe Charter School was \$7,631 for 107 "Full Time Equivalent" students, generating \$907,546 in state aid payments to the Academy of which \$164,092 was paid to the Academy in July and August, 2018 and included in "Due From Other Governmental Units" of the General Fund of the Academy.

#### Note D—Interfund Receivables/Payables and Transfers

Operating transfers between funds to allocate expenditures during the year ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	 Transfer In	<b>Transfer Out</b>		
Major Fund				
General Fund:				
Special Revenue Fund:				
Food Service Fund	 	\$	15,000	
Nonmajor Funds				
Special Revenue Funds:				
Food Service Fund:				
General Fund	 15,000			
Total All Funds	\$ 15,000	\$	15,000	

#### Note E – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

	Balances July 1, 2017		Additions		<b>Deductions</b>		alances e 30, 2018
Capital assets being depreciated: Buildings and land improvements Furniture and Equipment Vehicles	\$	8,956 345,606 169,691	\$	- 17,222 -	\$	- - -	\$ 8,956 362,828 169,691
Total capital assets being depreciated		524,253	\$	17,222	\$		541,475
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and land improvements Furniture and equipment Vehicles		5,146 300,361 84,145	\$	326 9,872 17,611	\$	- - -	5,472 310,233 101,756
Total accumulated depreciation		389,652	\$	27,809	\$		417,461
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		134,601					124,014
<b>Net Capital Assets</b>	\$	134,601					\$ 124,014

Depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 amounted to \$27,809. The Academy determined that is was impractical to allocate depreciation to various governmental activities as the assets serve multiple functions.

#### Note F – Operating Lease

The Academy executed an operating lease with Bay Mills Indian Community for buildings, parking areas and ground located in Brimley, MI. The lease expires annually on June 30<sup>th</sup>. It is anticipated that the lease will be renewed in future years. Rent remitted for fiscal year 2018 was \$60,000 in accordance with the terms of the lease.

#### Note G—Long-term Debt

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2018 are summarized as follows:

	Debt						D	ebt
	Outstanding July 1, 2017		Debt Added					anding 80, 2018
Installment purchase agreement	\$	70,788	\$	_	\$	12,613	\$	58,175

Long-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2018 is comprised of the following:

	Final Maturity Dates	Interest Rates	Outstanding Balance		Amount Due Within One Year	
Installment Purchase Agreements \$80K 2017 School Bus	September 23, 2022	3.1	\$	58,175	\$	13,009

The annual requirements to pay principal and interest on installment purchase agreements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	P	rincipal	Interest	Total
2019	\$	13,009	\$ 1,621	\$ 14,630
2020		13,417	1,212	14,629
2021		13,838	791	14,629
2022		14,274	355	14,629
2023		3,636	20	3,656
	\$	58,175	\$ 3,998	\$ 62,173

#### Note H—Retirement Plan

The staff of Ojibwe Charter School are employees of Michigan Educational Services Personnel (MEPS). The Academy reimburses to MEPS a 100% match up to 5% of each employee's salary, not to exceed \$2,000 annually that has elected to participate in a 403(b) plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 totaled \$17,863.

#### Note I – Risk Management and Benefits

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Academy has purchased commercial insurance for property loss, errors and omissions, workers' compensation, health benefits, and dental and vision benefits provided to employees. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in fiscal 2017-18, and as of the year ended June 30, 2018, there were no material pending claims against the Academy.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

## NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND

#### **Food Service Special Revenue Fund**

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the year ended June 30, 2018

	Budget		Actual		Variance	
Revenues				_		
Local sources	\$	500	\$	911	\$	411
State sources	Φ	1,031	Φ	3,172	Ψ	2,141
Federal sources		59,300		61,576		2,276
<b>Total Revenues</b>		60,831		65,659		4,828
Expenditures						
Current:						
Food service		90,036		88,855		1,181
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues						
Over Expenditures		(29,205)		(23,196)		6,009
•						
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in		15,000		15,000		-
				<u> </u>		
Net Change in Fund Balances		(14,205)		(8,196)		6,009
9		, , ,		, , ,		,
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year		16,891		16,891		_
I and Damieves, Deginning of I cal		10,071		10,071		
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	2,686	\$	8,695	\$	6,009
The state of the s	Ψ	2,000	Ψ	0,075	¥	0,007

## **AGENCY FUND**

Student Activities—to account for the collection and disbursements of monies used by the school activity clubs and groups.

#### OJIBWE CHARTER SCHOOL Student Activities Agency Fund Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities For the year ended June 30, 2018

Assets	Balances July 1, 2017 Additions			De	eductions	Balances June 30, 2018		
Cash equivalents	\$	10,911	\$	49,642	\$	47,062	\$	13,491
Liabilities								
Accounts payable Due to student groups	\$	10,911	\$	14,982 37,570	\$	14,982 34,990	\$	13,491
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	\$	10,911	\$	52,552	\$	49,972	\$	13,491

## INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

August 31, 2018

The Board of Directors Ojibwe Charter School Chippewa County, Michigan

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Ojibwe Charter School (the "Academy"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 31, 2018.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Academy's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Certified Public Accountants Grand Rapids, Michigan

Hungerford Nichols